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TAGS: [KCRM](#) [PHUM](#) [KWMN](#) [SMIG](#) [KFRD](#) [ASEC](#) [PREF](#) [ELAB](#) [EI](#)
SUBJECT: IRELAND - EIGHTH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP)
REPORT

REF: STATE 02731

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¶1. (SBU) Summary: On the verge of passing new comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, Ireland made great strides during the reporting period to shore up protections against trafficking in persons (TIP) in the country. In addition to the new Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Bill 2007, which Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (DOJ) contacts expect will become law by April 2008, new immigration legislation was published that includes protections for trafficking victims. In April 2007, the Government signed the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (CoE Convention). Enactment of the two new laws will be the final steps to enable the Irish Government to ratify the CoE Convention.

¶2. (SBU) DOJ created and staffed a new Anti-Trafficking Unit, headed by an Executive Director who reports directly to the Minister for Justice. This highly-placed Unit will be responsible for coordinating and facilitating the implementation of a new national strategy to address human trafficking and will act as one of the key liaison offices between NGOs and Irish Government officials.

¶3. (SBU) A new High Level Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established during the year, replacing the TIP inter-agency Working Group created in 2005. The new High Level Group is co-chaired by the Director General of the Irish National Immigration Service and the Assistant Secretary in the DOJ. Members of the new High Level Group include principal officers from the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE), the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Health Services Executive (HSE), the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS), the Garda (Irish National Police) National Immigration Bureau (GNIB), and the Executive Director of the DOJ's Anti-Trafficking Unit. The Garda launched Operation Snow during the year that focused on investigating possible trafficking of unaccompanied children into Ireland. They continued Operation Hotel, which coordinates action against trafficking on a nationwide basis. Ireland also took part in Operation Pentameter II (launched October 2007 and continuing), a joint program with the United Kingdom which investigates trafficking movement between the two countries. The Garda implemented a new training program on ways to work with suspected trafficking victims, which was created with input from several NGOs. During the

reporting period, an estimated 120 officers attended this training and the program became a standard module in the basic training of new Garda recruits. The training is now also a part of the Garda's required in-service training program.

¶4. (SBU) The estimated number of suspected trafficking victims remained small during the year; an academic study by university researchers at National University of Ireland Galway (NIU/G) and Trinity College concluded that a minimum of 76 victims were trafficked into Ireland for sexual exploitation over a 7-year period (2000-2006). Data provided by NGOs indicated that the number of suspected victims ranged from just a handful to maybe as many as 150 victims during the same period. During the reporting period, the estimated number of potential victims from individual NGOs ranged from 3 to 13. NGOs often referred cases among themselves, so this number may include duplicate cases.

¶5. (SBU) Post has engaged the Irish Government at the highest levels to stress the importance of Ireland's role in fighting European and global trafficking. We have urged the Government to develop a national action plan and to develop an awareness campaign that focuses on reducing demand. The Ambassador, DCM, POL/ECON chief, and Embassy political officers regularly discussed trafficking with the Department of Foreign Affairs, DOJ, DETE, the HSE, the INIS, and the GNIB as well as numerous NGOs. Post will continue to urge the Government and NGOs to improve cooperation to identify, assess, and prosecute cases of trafficking, and to assist victims. End Summary.

¶6. (SBU) The following items are keyed to reftel.

OVERVIEW OF A COUNTRY'S ACTIVITIES TO ELIMINATE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

¶A. Is the country a country of origin, transit, and/or destination
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for internationally trafficked men, women, or children? Provide, where possible, numbers or estimates for each group; how they were trafficked, to where, and for what purpose. Does the trafficking occur within the country's borders? Does it occur in territory outside of the government's control (e.g. in a civil war situation)? Are any estimates or reliable numbers available as to the extent or magnitude of the problem? What is (are) the source(s) of available information on trafficking in persons or what plans are in place (if any) to undertake documentation of trafficking? How reliable are the numbers and these sources? Are certain groups of persons more at risk of being trafficked (e.g. women and children, boys versus girls, certain ethnic groups, refugees, etc.)?

There are indicators and anecdotal evidence that Ireland is, on a limited scale, a destination and transit country for international trafficking victims. The estimated number of trafficking victims that individual NGOs encountered during the reporting period ranged between 3 and 13 victims. Many NGOs made referrals among themselves and with the police, so some of these cases may have overlapped. Ruhama, an NGO that aids prostitutes, said that most of the trafficking victims they had encountered during the year were identified as young foreign women between 18 and 25 years of age from Eastern Europe and Africa. (Nigeria was specifically named.) Ruhama also expressed concern over the growing number of Chinese massage parlors in Ireland, theorizing that this industry could be a destination for trafficking victims for both sexual exploitation and forced labor. One trend that Ruhama noted was that many prostitutes, especially those from other countries, were no longer working the streets, but were increasingly working in private apartments or houses that function as brothels.

In September 2007, a widely accepted study conducted by researchers from National University of Ireland at Galway (NUI/G) and Trinity College reported that the minimum estimated number of trafficking victims for sexual exploitation into Ireland over a seven year period (2000-2006) was 76. Although some NGOs argued that this estimate was too low (Ruhama, for example, said their staff had encountered about 150 trafficking victims during this same time

period) most agreed that the report was a positive step in identifying the extent of the trafficking problem in Ireland. Ruhama took part in the data gathering portion of the NUI/G study, but according to the researchers, a significant number of Ruhama's cases were not accepted due to lack of information in the case files. The full NIU/G report can be found at <http://www.nuigalway.ie>.

Several NGOs also provided data on cases they had collected over several years. The Migrant Rights Centre reported 46 cases of suspected trafficking for labor exploitation from July 2005 - December 2007. The largest number of these victims came from Bangladesh, followed by Pakistan, Egypt and the Philippines. Smaller numbers came from South America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia. The Migrant Rights Centre said that there were three main areas in which such trafficking victims worked: domestic labor, restaurants and agricultural production. (Mushroom pickers were specifically named).

Unaccompanied minors entering Ireland continued to be an area of concern for both the Government and NGOs. When minors (children under 17) come to Ireland without a parent or guardian, they are automatically placed into care facilities overseen by the Health Services Executive (HSE), the administrative body that runs the healthcare system. According to HSE officials, the majority of these children travel to Ireland to join their families who have already established residency or are waiting for an asylum decision. However, those children not reunited with their families are placed in foster care or in a Government-run hostel. An NGO representative who works directly with separated children said that these children are vulnerable to being trafficked. In response to these concerns, the Garda have launched Operation Snow, which is dedicated to investigating possible trafficking of unaccompanied children into Ireland.

Government, Garda and NGOs are considered credible sources of information on trafficked persons. Their findings are reasonably consistent given the difficulty of gathering such data.

-- B. Please provide a general overview of the trafficking situation

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in the country and any changes since the last TIP Report (e.g. changes in direction). (Other items to address may include: What kind of conditions are the victims trafficked into? Which populations are targeted by the traffickers? Who are the traffickers/exploiters? Are they independent business people? Small or family-based crime groups? Large international organized crime syndicates? What methods are used to approach victims? (Are they offered lucrative jobs, sold by their families, approached by friends of friends, etc.?) What methods are used to move the victims (e.g., are false documents being used?). Are employment, travel, and tourism agencies or marriage brokers involved with or fronting for traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals?

NGO and Government contacts agreed that the majority of suspected trafficking cases involved women who were brought into Ireland for prostitution. Most cases involved Eastern European women, with a limited number of people trafficked from Asia, Africa and South America. Most suspected victims entered Ireland legally, either from EU Member States or with a valid visa. Also, since Ireland shares a Common Travel Area with the United Kingdom, many were suspected to have entered Ireland through the UK and Northern Ireland. Garda believe that organized criminal gangs of foreign nationals facilitated much of the suspected sex trade trafficking and that these gangs also arranged for the victims' employment and accommodation in brothels. The criminal gangs reportedly solicited clients via text and voice mobile phone contacts and the use of the Internet. Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) officials suspected some use of fraudulent documentation in cases involving victims from West Africa and non-EU East European nations.

During investigations, some women considered possible trafficking victims by NGOs stated to the Garda that they had been recruited in their home countries, where they had already been working in the sex industry, and that they had traveled to Ireland voluntarily.

There was an increase in awareness among law enforcement personnel and NGO communities regarding trafficking for labor exploitation during the past year. This was a result of specific trafficking-identification training efforts by the Garda as well as concentrated efforts by NGOs to make trafficking for labor exploitation a part of trafficking discussions and campaigns. To date, however, there have been limited numbers of suspected trafficking victims for labor exploitation identified in Ireland.

There is no evidence that employment, travel or tourism agencies, or marriage brokers, are involved with or fronting for traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals.

-- C. Which government agencies are involved in anti-trafficking efforts and which agency, if any, has the lead?

In December 2007, the DOJ created an Anti-Trafficking Unit that leads anti-trafficking efforts for the Government of Ireland. This new highly placed Unit, headed by an executive director who reports directly to the Minister for Justice, is responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking efforts in Ireland and for creating a National Action Plan on trafficking in persons. DOJ is also responsible for policy in relation to criminal law and law enforcement, immigration/border control and gender equality.

An Garda Sochna, the national police force, is responsible for the investigation of criminal offences, including human trafficking. Within the Garda, the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) and the Garda National Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NBCI) are the key bureaus that investigate most suspected trafficking cases.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE) is responsible for the protection of workers rights. The National Employment Rights Authority office within the DETE is responsible for inspection and enforcement of labor laws.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has an anti-trafficking role in relation to Embassy officials accepting visa applications, and in relation to international human rights and overseas development assistance.

The Health Service Executive (HSE) is responsible for the welfare of child victims of human trafficking. The Refugee Act 1996 places an

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obligation on immigration officers and members of the police who encounter minors unaccompanied by parents or guardians to invoke provisions of the Child Care Act 2001, which involves placing the minor concerned in the care of the HSE.

-- D. What are the limitations on the government's ability to address this problem in practice? For example, is funding for police or other institutions inadequate? Is overall corruption a problem? Does the government lack the resources to aid victims?

For several consecutive years, the Irish Government has enjoyed a budget surplus, and there are no unique limitations on resources to combat trafficking. Irish police and border authorities are honest, competent and well-run. The Government has acknowledged the need for new legislation that specifically defines and outlaws trafficking in persons and introduced a new Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Bill 2007, which will bring Ireland into conformity with UN, EU and CoE anti-trafficking regulations and give police more precise legal tools, was in the final stages of the legislative process at the end of February 2008. Irish officials anticipate that this bill will become law in April 2008. A limitation on the Government's ability to address trafficking would be lack of experience with TIP issues, since immigration into Ireland, including illegal immigration, is a relatively new phenomenon. The Government is now striving to deploy the necessary staff, resources, and procedures to deal with increased immigration. Specifically, a dedicated police unit will be created to focus on enforcing the new anti-trafficking Criminal Law, once the bill has been enacted.

-- E. To what extent does the government systematically monitor its

anti-trafficking efforts (on all fronts -- prosecution, victim protection, and prevention) and periodically make available, publicly or privately and directly or through regional/international organizations, its assessments of these anti-trafficking efforts?

In addition to the new Anti-Trafficking Unit, the Government created a new High Level Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in January 2008 that coordinates the anti-trafficking efforts of the Department of Justice, DETE, Department of Foreign Affairs, GNIB, INIS, and the HSE. The High Level Group liaises with various Irish and international NGOs on TIP programs and the identification of possible victims. The Government actively engages with international organizations dealing with trafficking, including the UN, EU, and OSCE, and works bilaterally with countries that are transit or source countries of the sex industry. Ireland is also part of a European G6 Initiative against human trafficking. This initiative, involving six European countries (UK, Poland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Ireland), includes sharing best practices learned from anti-trafficking efforts. The GNIB works under the Garda but carries out its immigration functions on behalf of the Minister of Justice. This system ensures a sharing of information among immigration policy-makers, immigration officers, and national police. A GNIB official, in addition to representing Ireland at the EU Border Agency in Warsaw, participates in an information-sharing forum of NGOs working to combat trafficking and to deter violence against women. There is open cooperation and sharing of information among Government officials, Garda officers and NGOs.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS

-- A. Does the country have a law specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons--both for sexual and non-sexual purposes (e.g. forced labor)? If so, please specifically cite the name of the law and its date of enactment and provide the exact language of the law prohibiting TIP and all other law(s) used to prosecute TIP cases. Does the law(s) cover both internal and external (transnational) forms of trafficking? If not, under what other laws can traffickers be prosecuted? For example, are there laws against slavery or the exploitation of prostitution by means of force, fraud or coercion? Are these other laws being used in trafficking cases? Please provide a full inventory of trafficking laws, including non-criminal statutes that allow for civil penalties against alleged trafficking crimes, (e.g., civil forfeiture laws and laws against illegal debt).

Ireland is in the final stages of passing the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Bill 2007 which will outlaw all forms of trafficking,

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including for sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, or exploitation for organ removal. Under the new criminal law, traffickers can be convicted for up to life imprisonment when a victim is under 18 years and up to 14 years imprisonment when the victim is an adult. The bill has passed the Dail (lower house of Parliament) and is currently in the final stages of review by the Seanad (Senate; upper house of Parliament). The bill will then go to the President for signing, followed by a one-month period before it comes into force. DOJ officials anticipate the bill's enactment in April 2008.

The exact language in the Crime Law (Human Trafficking) Bill 2007 prohibiting TIP is, "A person who trafficks a child for the purposes of the exploitation of the child shall be guilty of an offence. A person who sells a child, offers or exposes a child for sale or invites the making of an offer to purchase a child, or purchases or makes an offer to purchase a child, shall be guilty of an offence. A person who causes an offence under subsection (1) or (2) to be committed shall be guilty of an offence. A person who attempts to commit an offence under subsection (1), (2) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence. A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable upon conviction on indictment to a fine, or imprisonment for life, or both. A person (in this section referred to as the "trafficker") who trafficks another person (in this section referred to as the trafficked person"), other than a child or a person to whom subsection (2) applies, for the purposes of the

exploitation of the trafficked person shall be guilty of an offence if, in or for the purpose of trafficking the trafficked person, the trafficker - (a) coerced, threatened, abducted or otherwise used force against the trafficked person, (b) deceived or committed a fraud against the trafficked person, (c) abused his or her authority or took advantage of the vulnerability of the trafficked person to such extent as to cause the trafficked person to have had no real and acceptable alternative but to submit to being trafficked, (d) coerced, threatened or otherwise used force against any person in whose care or charge, or under whose control, the trafficked person was for the time being, in order to compel that person to permit the trafficker to traffic the trafficked person, or (e) made any payment to, or conferred any right, interest or other benefit on, any person in whose care or charge, or under whose control, the trafficked person was for the time being, in exchange for that person permitting the trafficker to traffic the trafficked person. A person who trafficks a person who is mentally impaired for the purposes of the exploitation of the person shall be guilty of an offence."

In addition, there are presently five laws that deal with trafficking in persons - The Immigration Act 2003, The Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000, The Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998, The Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 and The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1993.

The Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000 made it an offense for a person to organize or knowingly facilitate the entry into the State of a person whom he knows to be, or has reasonable cause to believe to be, an illegal immigrant or person who intends to seek asylum. While this law more correctly describes smuggling, a trafficker would also be subject to this law. Section 2 of this Act would apply most readily to traffickers, as it specifically prohibits bringing in illegal immigrants for the financial gain of those facilitating the entry. The penalty on conviction of indictment for this offense is an unlimited fine, or up to 10 years imprisonment, or both. The penalty for a guilty plea, however, is a maximum of 12 months incarceration and a fine not to exceed Euro 1,500 (2,190 USD).

The Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998 makes it an offense, inter alia, to organize or knowingly facilitate the entry into, transit through, or exit from the State of a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation, or to provide accommodation to such a child while in the State. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment. This law is enforceable for crimes committed outside of Ireland by Irish citizens and residents.

The Immigration Act 2003 requires carriers operating aircraft, ferries, or other vehicles bringing persons to Ireland from any area, except the Common Travel area between Ireland and the UK, to ensure that those passengers are in possession of the necessary

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immigration documentation. The Act provides for a fine for passengers traveling with inadequate documentation.

In addition, the Act requires Government departments, local authorities, health boards, the Garda, and refugee application determination bodies to share information on non-nationals, including applicants for refugee status, in order to ensure compliance with laws relating to their entry, residence and removal from the State.

The Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 allows for the confiscation of assets of those involved in criminal activity, including trafficking in persons. The assessment of tax liability on the illegal earnings may also be pursued. In addition, Ireland has comprehensive civil legislation that provides for seizure of assets acquired through criminal activity. A criminal conviction is not necessary before a civil case can be filed, and the burden of proving that the assets are not the proceeds of crime rests with the defendant in civil proceedings. The Criminal Assets Bureau implements this legislation working with other Government agencies.

The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act of 1993 prohibits and

penalizes those found soliciting or importuning for the purpose of prostitution. The act also penalizes those controlling or directing the activities of a prostitute, organizing prostitution by controlling or directing the activities of more than one prostitute for the purpose of prostitution, or compelling or coercing a person to be a prostitute.

False imprisonment is an offence under section 15 of the Non-Fatal Offences against the Person Act 1998 and is punishable by up to life imprisonment.

The Slave Trade Act 1824 renders all operations in connection with the slave trade illegal and slavery or servitude is prohibited under the Irish Constitution (Article 40).

-- B. What are the prescribed penalties for trafficking people for sexual exploitation? What penalties were imposed for persons convicted of sexual exploitation over the reporting period? Please note the number of convicted sex traffickers who received suspended sentences and the number who received only a fine as punishment.

Under the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000, the penalty can include up to a Euro 1,500 (2,190 USD) fine and 12 months in jail. If a case is appealed to the district court, then the penalty is a maximum of ten years imprisonment and there is no cap on the fine.

-- C. Punishment of Labor Trafficking Offenses: What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking for labor exploitation, such as forced or bonded labor and involuntary servitude? Do the government's laws provide for criminal punishment -- i.e. jail time -- for labor recruiters in labor source countries who engage in recruitment of laborers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers that result in workers being trafficked in the destination country? Are there laws in destination countries punishing employers or labor agents in labor destination countries who confiscate workers' passports or travel documents, switch contracts without the worker's consent as a means to keep the worker in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as means of keeping the worker in a state of service? If law(s) prescribe criminal punishments for these offenses, what are the actual punishments imposed on persons convicted of these offenses? Please note the number of convicted labor traffickers who received suspended sentences and the number who received only a fine as punishment.

Under the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000, which addresses both trafficking for sexual exploitation and labor exploitation, the penalty can include up to a Euro 1,500 (2,190 USD) fine and 12 months in jail. If a case is appealed to the district court, then the penalty is a maximum of ten years imprisonment and there is no cap on the fine. Labor exploitation cases are often heard by the Rights Commissioner, who can award compensation for exploited workers. In January 2008, the Rights Commissioners awarded a Pakistani migrant worker Euro 116,000 (169,360 USD) in a case against his employer. Although criminal charges were not filed, the

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circumstances of the case, including holding the employee's passport, indicated that this may have been a trafficking case.

-- D. What are the prescribed penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault? How do they compare to the prescribed penalties for crimes of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation?

Under Irish Law, the maximum sentence possible for rape is life imprisonment (eight years is the average sentence), and the maximum possible sentence for aggravated sexual assault is life imprisonment. This is similar to the penalty for Child Trafficking as provided for in the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998.

-- E. Is prostitution legalized or decriminalized? Specifically, are the activities of the prostitute criminalized? Are the activities of the brothel owner/operator, clients, pimps, and enforcers criminalized? Are these laws enforced? If prostitution

is legal and regulated, what is the legal minimum age for this activity? Note that in many countries with federalist systems, prostitution laws may be under state or local jurisdiction and may differ among jurisdictions.

Adult prostitution (18 years of age and older) is not illegal under Irish law, but it is an offense to solicit another person for the purposes of prostitution, to be involved in organized prostitution, or to live off the proceeds of a third party's income from prostitution (pimping). Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885, it is also illegal to procure a woman or girl to become a prostitute, to leave the country to become a prostitute, or to leave her usual place of abode to become a prostitute. Brothels, defined as establishments of two or more women made available for prostitution, are illegal. Under the above mentioned Act, it is an offence to detain any woman or girl against her will in a brothel. A woman or girl is deemed to have been detained in a brothel where, inter alia, property belonging to her is withheld.

-- F. Has the government prosecuted any cases against human trafficking offenders? If so, provide numbers of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences served, including details on plea bargains and fines, if relevant and available. Please indicate which laws were used to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence traffickers. Also, if possible, please disaggregate by type of TIP (labor vs. commercial sexual exploitation) and victims (children, as defined by U.S. and international law as under 18 years of age, vs. adults). Does the government in a labor source country criminally prosecute labor recruiters who recruit laborers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers or impose on recruited laborers inappropriately high or illegal fees or commissions that create a debt bondage condition for the laborer? Does the government in a labor destination country criminally prosecute employers or labor agents who confiscate workers' passports/travel documents, switch contracts or terms of employment without the worker's consent, use physical or sexual abuse or the threat of such abuse to keep workers in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as a means to keep workers in a state of service? Are the traffickers serving the time sentenced? If not, why not? Please indicate whether the government can provide this information, and if not, why not?

In July the Dublin District Court convicted a Nigerian-born Irish national of trafficking 12 Mauritian nationals into the country under the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000. Although this Act covers both smuggling and trafficking, the local newspapers referred to this as a trafficking in persons case. It was unclear from published accounts whether the Mauritian nationals were smuggled against their will and since they were denied admittance into Ireland, it was unclear if the convicted man intended to exploit them. The Irish national was sentenced to four years in prison, which he is now serving.

-- G. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking? Specify whether NGOs, international organizations, and/or the USG provide specialized training for host government officials.

The Government provides training in-country and sends officials to

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seminars and conferences abroad. Some examples follow:

In July, August and October, the Dublin-based Office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in conjunction with the GNIB, conducted several two-day training seminars titled "The Training of Border Guards, Border Police and Customs Officials in Identifying of and Providing Assistance to the Victims of Trafficking." Attendees included Garda Training College personnel, GNIB officers, immigration officials, and officers from the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC). Several NGOs presented various portions of the training seminar and an estimated 120 Irish police attended the training. This program is provided to key Garda personnel throughout Ireland as part of their continuous professional development program.

A new training module on the phenomenon of human trafficking is included as part of the overall training for new Garda recruits.

Irish law enforcement organizations take part in European-wide conferences on the prevention of organized exploitation of women and children and are part of the Interpol Working Group on Trafficking in Human Beings. This group developed a manual of best practices for investigators that provides practical guidelines for investigators and a structured way to locate advice on a specific issue.

Garda personnel regularly participate in courses organized by the European Police College (CEPOL) related to human trafficking. These courses are targeted at senior police officers who are responsible for aiding in the prosecution of trafficking cases or organized crime cases, members of lecturing staff in national police training colleges, chiefs of police and government officials from ministries dealing with issues of human trafficking.

--H. Does the government cooperate with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases? If possible, can post provide the number of cooperative international investigations on trafficking during the reporting period?

The Government cooperates with other governments in the investigation of prosecution of trafficking victims.

Since Ireland and the United Kingdom share a Common Travel Area, the two countries have close cooperation on a number of immigration and trafficking investigations, including Operation Pentameter (2006) and Operation Pentameter II (launched in October 2007). The two countries also exchange liaison officers from GNIB and the UK immigration Service (UKIS). In September 2006, the two Governments signed a memorandum of understanding in relation to facilitating the systematic exchange of immigration-related information. In addition, the Garda cooperate with the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) in Sheffield.

Ireland has also established operational cooperation with immigration and police authorities in Lithuania, Spain, the Netherlands and France, which are transit points for illegal immigration into Ireland, with a particular focus on trafficking and smuggling activity. DOJ officers are assigned to the Irish Embassies in Russia, China, India, Egypt and Nigeria to interact with local law enforcement authorities on immigration and trafficking matters. A DOJ Legal Attach at the Irish Embassy in Washington, DC liaises with the U.S. Government on trafficking and other international legal matters. Additionally, the GNIB liaises with carrier companies whose routes may be vulnerable to traffickers.

-- I. Does the government extradite persons who are charged with trafficking in other countries? If so, can post provide the number of traffickers extradited during the reporting period? Does the government extradite its own nationals charged with such offenses? If not, is the government prohibited by law from extraditing its own nationals? If so, what is the government doing to modify its laws to permit the extradition of its own nationals?

Ireland extradites persons in certain circumstances to those countries with which it has extradition agreements in place. However, Irish courts take a very exacting approach toward such requests. Requests that do not fully comply with the standards set

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by the courts are often delayed or denied, as the legal presumption is against extradition. In addition, Irish courts will deny an extradition request if they feel that the defendant will not be given the same guarantees available under the Irish Constitution in the requesting jurisdiction.

Within the European Union, persons can be returned to their own jurisdiction under the provisions of the European Arrest Warrant Act [1](#)2004. In January 2008, the High Court extradited an Irish resident from Nigeria to the Netherlands, where he was wanted for the alleged

trafficking of up to 200 children from Nigeria into Spain, Italy and the Netherlands.

-- J. Is there evidence of government involvement in, or tolerance of, trafficking on a local or institutional level? If so, please explain in detail.

There is no evidence of Government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking, on a local or institutional level.

-- K. If government officials are involved in trafficking, what steps has the government taken to end such participation? Please indicate the number of government officials investigated and prosecuted for involvement in trafficking or trafficking-related corruption during the reporting period. Have any been convicted? What sentence(s) was imposed? Please specify if officials received suspended sentences, were given a fine, fired, or reassigned to another position within the government as punishment. Please provide specific numbers, if available. Please indicate the number of convicted officials that received suspended sentences or received only a fine as punishment.

There is no evidence of Government involvement in trafficking.

-- L. As part of the new requirements of the 2005 TVPRA, for countries that contribute troops to international peacekeeping efforts, please indicate whether the government vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced nationals of the country deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission who engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking or who exploit victims of such trafficking.

There was no evidence that Irish troops engaged in or facilitated severe forms of trafficking or of exploiting victims of trafficking, nor were any Irish troops accused of these crimes during the year.

-- M. If the country has an identified child sex tourism problem (as source or destination), how many foreign pedophiles has the government prosecuted or deported/extradited to their country of origin? What are the countries of origin for sex tourists? Do the country's child sexual abuse laws have extraterritorial coverage (similar to the U.S. PROTECT Act)? If so, how many of the country's nationals have been prosecuted and/or convicted under the extraterritorial provision(s) for traveling to other countries to engage in child sex tourism?

Ireland does not have an identified child sex tourism problem. The Government has authority to deport non-national pedophiles according to the strictures of its extradition treaty with the country of origin of the arrested individual. In addition, the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act has extraterritorial coverage.

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

-- A. Does the government assist foreign trafficking victims, for example, by providing temporary or permanent residency status, or other relief from deportation? If so, please explain.

The current assistance program for trafficking victims uses humanitarian NGO facilities and programs that are partially Government-funded. Given the relatively small number of trafficking cases in Ireland, the Government and Garda refer potential victims on a case by case basis to organizations like Ruhama, the Migrant Rights Centre and the International Organization for Migration. These NGOs provide food, shelter, social and medical care, as well as legal assistance if desired.

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The current immigration system allows INIS authorities to provide potential victims with permission to remain in Ireland, as necessary. Government officials stated that, in addition to providing respite for the individual, it is in the interests of both the victims of trafficking and the authorities to co-operate to ensure the protection of victims and the prosecution of

perpetrators.

Trafficking victims can be assisted to return and reintegrate in their countries of origin with the aid of the International Organization for Migration. There are links to the Red Cross which can help to establish contact with families in the country of origin.

The Government provides care for separated children seeking asylum and for unaccompanied minors entering Ireland. The Department of Health receives referrals from the INIS, the GNIB and the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner. The HSE is responsible for the care of children (17 and younger) and provides social, medical, psychological and educational services, as well as family reunification when possible. There are approximately 300 children currently under the care of the HSE, according to HSE and NGO contacts.

The Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, currently in the first stages of Parliamentary approval, includes provisions for the protection of trafficking victims. Under this bill, trafficking victims will be allowed to stay in the country for a 45 day "recovery and reflection" period and may be given a temporary residence permit during the investigation and trial of their case.

-- B. Does the country have victim care facilities which are accessible to trafficking victims? Do foreign victims have the same access to care as domestic trafficking victims? Does the country have specialized facilities dedicated to helping victims of trafficking? If so, can post provide the number of victims placed in these care facilities during the reporting period? What is the funding source of these facilities? Please estimate the amount the government spent (in U.S. dollar equivalent) on these specialized facilities dedicated to helping trafficking victims during the reporting period. Does the government provide trafficking victims with access to legal, medical and psychological services? If so, please specify the kind of assistance provided, and the number of victims assisted, if available.

Due to the low number of trafficking cases, there are no shelters specifically earmarked for victims of trafficking or smuggling, though both the Garda and the NGOs have staff members who are specialized in assisting trafficked persons. The Government and NGOs provide shelter to trafficked persons - as well as legal, medical and psychological services as needed - on a case by case basis. Such assistance does not appear to be curtailed by financial constraints. Costs are borne by both the Government and the NGOs.

Unaccompanied minors who enter the country are deemed vulnerable, and at risk to be picked up by traffickers. These children are turned over to the HSE for care. The HSE is responsible for the appropriate placement of all children taken into their care, including placements in residential and foster care.

-- C. Does the government provide funding or other forms of support to foreign or domestic NGOs and/or international organizations for services to trafficking victims? Please explain and provide any funding amounts in U.S. dollar equivalent. If assistance provided is in-kind, please specify exact assistance. Please explain if funding for assistance comes from a federal budget or from regional or local governments.

In 2007, the DOJ's Commission for the Victims of Crime provided Ruhama with an estimated Euro 50,000 (73,000 USD) that was specifically earmarked as funds for victim support while victims of sexual exploitation awaited court appearances.

The Government budgeted Euro 810,000 (1.18 million USD) for 2007 to the local office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Although the IOM does not specifically address trafficking concerns, the organization was used as an assistance resource for

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those victims wishing to return to their home countries.

In 2006, the Irish Government's Overseas Development Program, known as Irish Aid, provided a total of Euro 2.042 million (2.981 million USD) for on-going anti-trafficking programs, including the following.

Irish Aid provided Euro 1.363 million (1.989 million USD) to support the International Labor Organization's (ILO) five-year (beginning in 2006) regional program in Albania, Moldova and Ukraine, which promotes employment, vocational training and national policy measures to prevent and reduce trafficking in women.

Irish Aid committed funding of Euro 300,000 (438,000 USD) over three years (beginning in 2006) to ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes), a global network of organizations working on issues of children's rights, child prostitution, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes.

Under its Civil Society Fund, Irish Aid provided Euro 379,000 (553,340 USD) over three years (beginning in 2005) to the Irish NGO, Children in Crossfire. The aim of this program is to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, within South Asia by promoting the roles of community and local Government in the reduction of trafficking and by increasing the level of participation of poor women and children in social and economic activities.

-- D. Do the government's law enforcement, immigration, and social services personnel have a formal system of proactively identifying victims of trafficking among high-risk persons with whom they come in contact (e.g., foreign persons arrested for prostitution or immigration violations)? What is the number of victims identified during the reporting period? Has the government developed and implemented a referral process to transfer victims detained, arrested or placed in protective custody by law enforcement authorities to institutions that provide short-or long-term care? How many victims were referred for assistance by law enforcement authorities during the reporting period?

Although not formalized in legislation, Government policy requires law enforcement, immigration and social services personnel to routinely refer suspected trafficking victims to NGOs for assistance. According to NGO contacts, Government officials referred 10 suspected trafficking victims to their organizations during the reporting period.

-- E. For countries with legalized prostitution: does the government have a mechanism for screening for trafficking victims among persons involved in the legal/regulated commercial sex trade?

The police have conducted various operations focused on the sex trade, including Operation Quest, where Garda raided lap-dance clubs and brothels, thoroughly questioned those involved in the raids, and maintained contact during subsequent months to determine if the women were trafficking victims. Even though the underlying motive for the investigations was suspicion of trafficking, no victims claimed to be trafficked, and Garda prosecuted individuals only for work permit and prostitution violations.

Since the sex trade is not regulated in Ireland there are no formal mechanisms to screen commercial sex trade workers. However, police officers are trained to look for signs of trafficking.

-- F. Are the rights of victims respected? Are trafficking victims detained or jailed? If detained or jailed, for how long? Are victims fined? Are victims prosecuted for violations of other laws, such as those governing immigration or prostitution?

NGOs report that women suspected of being trafficking victims are generally treated well, although there have been instances in rural areas where Garda officials, unfamiliar with the trafficking phenomenon, have initially detained women in prison. Alleged victims have also been held in jail until the courts were able to determine their identity.

Ireland is a signatory to the EU's Framework Decision on the

Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings to harmonize the treatment of victims of crime across the EU. Government implementing legislation requires the Garda to show special sensitivity in relations to victims of sexual offenses.

-- G. Does the government encourage victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking? How many victims assisted in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers during the reporting period? May victims file civil suits or seek legal action against traffickers? Does anyone impede victim access to such legal redress? If a victim is a material witness in a court case against a former employer, is the victim permitted to obtain other employment or to leave the country pending trial proceedings? Are there means by which a victim may obtain restitution?

NGOs and Garda both reported that the Garda encourage women to assist in investigations, but do not pressure them to do so. Some of the funding Ruhamá received for victim support was specifically earmarked as funds to cover living expenses while victims awaited court appearances.

NGOs that work with migrant and immigrant workers reported assisting possible victims of labor trafficking in filing civil claims against their employers. During the reporting period a key case of labor exploitation was settled in court and the victim received a Euro 116,000 (169,360 USD) settlement. According to Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment contacts, the legal status of a non-Irish employee has no bearing on cases brought to court.

-- H. What kind of protection is the government able to provide for victims and witnesses? Does it provide these protections in practice? What type of shelter or services does the government provide? Are these services provided directly by the government or are they provided by NGOs or IOs funded by host government grants? Does the government provide shelter or housing benefits to victims or other resources to aid the victims in rebuilding their lives? Where are child victims placed (e.g., in shelters, foster care, or juvenile justice detention centers)? What is the number of victims assisted by government-funded assistance programs during the reporting period? What is the number of victims assisted by non government-funded assistance programs? What is the number of victims that received shelter services during the reporting period?

The Government has a witness protection program, but no trafficking victims have, to date, needed to use it. There are no restrictions that would prevent a trafficking victim from participating in this program, if needed.

Due to the low number of trafficking cases, there are no shelters specifically earmarked for victims of trafficking or smuggling, though both the Garda and the NGOs have staff members who are specialized in assisting trafficked persons. The Government and NGOs provide shelter to trafficked persons - as well as legal, medical and psychological services as needed - on a case by case basis. Such assistance does not appear to be curtailed by financial constraints. Costs are borne by both the Government and the NGOs.

Unaccompanied minors who enter the country are deemed vulnerable, and at risk to being trafficked. These children are turned over to the HSE for care. The HSE is responsible for the appropriate placement of all children taken into their care, including placements in residential and foster care.

-- I. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in identifying trafficking victims and in the provision of assistance to trafficked victims, including the special needs of trafficked children? Does the government provide training on protections and assistance to its embassies and consulates in foreign countries that are destination or transit countries? Does it urge those embassies and consulates to develop ongoing relationships with NGOs and IOs that serve trafficked victims? What is the number of trafficking victims assisted by the host country's embassies or consulates abroad during the reporting period? Please explain the level of assistance. For example, did the host government provide travel documents for the victim to repatriate, did the host government contact NGOs in either the source or

destination countries to ensure the victim received adequate assistance, did the host government pay for the transportation home

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for a victim's repatriation, etc.

Social workers, members of the Special Unaccompanied Minors Unit in the Dublin HSE, the GNIB, Garda, and staff of the Refugee Applications Commissioner are trained to spot possible trafficking victims. In addition, a new training module on human trafficking is continually delivered to new Garda recruits and is available to existing Garda through the organization's in-service training program. The GNIB works closely with UK counterparts to review and track cases of suspected trafficking and employs an exchange program of officials with the UK to further bilateral cooperation in the field of immigration. While Department of Foreign Affairs officials participate in international conferences and training sessions, the diplomatic corps as a whole is not specifically trained regarding assistance or support for trafficking victims, although they do receive training in overall human rights issues, which includes trafficking.

-- J. Does the government provide assistance, such as medical aid, shelter, or financial help, to its nationals who are repatriated as victims of trafficking?

The Government is not aware of any Irish nationals who have become victims of human trafficking.

-- K. Which international organizations or NGOs, if any, work with trafficking victims? What type of services do they provide? What sort of cooperation do they receive from local authorities? How much funding (in U.S. Dollar Equivalent) did NGOs and international organizations receive from the host government for victim assistance during the reporting period? Please disaggregate funding for prevention and public awareness efforts from victim assistance funding. NOTE: If post reports that a government is incapable of providing direct assistance to TIP victims, please assess whether the government ensures that TIP victims receive access to adequate care from other entities. Funding, personnel, and training constraints should be noted, if applicable. Conversely, the lack of political will in a situation where a country has adequate financial and other resources to address the problem should be noted as well.

The most active organizations directly involved in working with the victims of trafficking are:

- Ruhama: Ruhama provides support to prostitutes and women suspected of having been trafficked for sexual exploitation. Ruhama provides emergency accommodation, and, if possible, social and psychological support, referrals to health and legal authorities, and assistance in accessing educational and employment opportunities.

- International Organization for Migration, Dublin: In relation to trafficking, IOM carries out information campaigns, provides counseling services, conducts research on trafficking, provides Government funded training to Irish officials, and assists victims who want to return to their home country.

- Ireland En Route: Ireland En Route is a Forum on Trafficking of Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation. It is a multi-agency group comprised of Health Service representatives, Garda, members of the GNIB, and NGOs. The forum was set up in 2000 to raise awareness and address some of the issues associated with trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. It also attempts to disseminate trafficking information within the group members and with other organizations.

- Immigrant Council of Ireland: The Immigrant Council of Ireland provides information to immigrants on their rights in the areas of immigration law, employment, accommodation, and social welfare. The Council has recently added an anti-trafficking coordinator to assist possible trafficking victims and liaise with the police.

- Migrant Rights Centre Ireland: The Migrant Rights Centre Ireland

is a human rights advocate for migrant workers and their families. The organization provides information on rights to migrants and lobbies the Government to change the laws and policies that affect these workers. The Migrant Rights Centre Ireland's trafficking focus is on trafficking for labor.

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There are also several smaller NGOs, particularly minority or women's rights groups, who may indirectly come into contact with trafficking victims.

PREVENTION

-- A. Does the government acknowledge that trafficking is a problem in the country? If not, why not?

The Irish Government acknowledges that Ireland is a destination country for trafficking and that a small number of trafficking victims have been identified. It has not found evidence that the problem presently exists on any significant scale. It actively investigates all credible allegations of trafficking.

-- B. Are there, or have there been, government-run anti-trafficking information or education campaigns conducted during the reporting period? If so, briefly describe the campaign(s), including their objectives and effectiveness. Please provide the number of people reached by such awareness efforts if available. Do these campaigns target potential trafficking victims and/or the demand for trafficking (e.g. "clients" of prostitutes or beneficiaries of forced labor)?

The partly Government funded NGO Ruhama launched an education campaign during the reporting period that echoed the Government-run poster campaign in 2006. The new posters listed Ruhama's helpline as the contact number for secure and confidential calls and the posters encouraged victims of human trafficking to report their situation to the authorities. Although this program was run by Ruhama, the police and Government officials were key in distributing and displaying the posters in strategic areas that might be frequented by possible trafficking victims such as airports, bus and rail stations, ports, hospitals, pubs, nightclubs and Garda Stations.

-- C. What is the relationship between government officials, NGOs, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society on the trafficking issue?

The working relationship between Government officials and NGOs is excellent. While NGOs would like to see more support for trafficking victims, all the NGOs reported a good rapport between their organizations and various Government offices, especially the Garda. All the NGO contacts praised the creation of the new Anti-Trafficking Unit, saying they were pleased to work with the new DOJ office. Government officials also reported close working ties to NGOs. Exemplifying the effectiveness of close Government/NGO relations, Government Anti-Trafficking Unit and NGO officials collegially participated in a productive digital video conference dialogue with the U.S. Ambassador for Trafficking in Persons in February 2008.

The INIS division of the DOJ works closely with the GNIB to combat illegal immigration. To facilitate the tracking of potential victims, the GNIB shares its immigration database with local Garda precincts and a UK immigration official posted to the GNIB headquarters. Cooperation and coordination with NGOs takes place through direct contacts between the Irish Government and the relevant NGOs.

Ireland en Route is a loose network of Government agencies, NGOs, academics and other experts who meet three times per year to communicate on topics such as training for police, EU and domestic legislation, best practices and other trafficking issues. It is not a national action plan or task force, but does facilitate the coordination of anti-trafficking efforts.

-- D. Does the government monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking? Do law enforcement agencies screen for potential trafficking victims along borders?

The GNIB monitors borders and immigration/emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking. Since the GNIB is part of Ireland's law enforcement agency, GNIB officers are able to respond appropriately to any evidence of trafficking. GNIB officers are present at all air and seaports within the state. An information technology system

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equipped with a passport reader and facial recognition technology allows immigration officers at the border to link-up with a database at GNIB headquarters in Dublin. Through this system, a range of reports on immigration-related issues are generated on a daily basis enabling identification of patterns, trends, and modus operandi with regard to a wide range of immigration-related criminal activity. Detection and investigation of potential incidents of human trafficking is facilitated by the GNIB. Immigration officials also take fingerprints of most visitors entering the country who have entry visas.

Ireland has a land border with Northern Ireland that is difficult to monitor due to numerous unmanned crossing points, which, according to police, are popular points of entry for illegal immigrants. An estimated 12,000 illegal movements take place at the border with Northern Ireland every year. Immigration officers from the GNIB and from local districts monitor certain crossing points periodically.

The published Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill will strengthen the reporting requirements for persons entering Ireland and carriers involved in transporting them. In an effort to monitor the movements of unaccompanied minors, the bill will require that all foreign national entering the country register with the GNIB. (At present registration is required only for those over age 16.)

-- E. Is there a mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies, internal, international, and multilateral on trafficking-related matters, such as a multi-agency working group or a task force? Does the government have a trafficking in persons working group or single point of contact? Does the government have a public corruption task force?

During the reporting year, Ireland's multi-agency TIP Working Group became the High Level Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. The High Level Group is staffed by Principal Officers and co-chaired by the Director General of the Irish National Immigration Service and the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Justice. The new Executive Director of the Anti-Trafficking Unit is also a member of the High Level Group. All Government efforts to combat trafficking will be coordinated through this High Level Group.

On international and multilateral levels, Ireland engages on trafficking issues through its participation in the EU, UN, OSCE, and CoE. The Department of Foreign Affairs has the lead and coordinates Ireland's participation with all relevant ministries.

The GNIB worked directly with several foreign police departments on trafficking issues in 2007. In addition to ongoing cooperation with the UK on Operation Pentameter II, Garda contacts said they began to liaise with the new Lithuanian security attach to the Lithuanian Embassy in Dublin on anti-trafficking measures due to the high number of Lithuanian citizens in Ireland (an estimated 70,000-100,000, according to the Lithuanian Embassy in Dublin) and the high level of fraud with Lithuanian passports.

De facto law enforcement coordination exists as a result of the multiple functions of the GNIB. The GNIB works under the direction of the Garda, but its immigration function is carried out on behalf of the Minister of Justice. This ensures constant contact between immigration policy makers, immigration police and regular police.

-- F. Does the government have a national plan of action to address trafficking in persons? If so, which agencies were involved in

developing it? Were NGOs consulted in the process? What steps has the government taken to disseminate the action plan?

The new Anti-Trafficking Unit within the DOJ will be responsible for creating a national plan of action to address trafficking in persons. According to the Executive Director, her office will work with both NGOs and the High Level Group to establish the action plan. She expects to have a draft plan written by summer 2008.

-- G: For all posts: As part of the new criteria added to the TVPA's minimum standards by the 2005 TVPRA, what measures has the government taken during the reporting period to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts?

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As part of the G6 Initiative against Human Trafficking, Ireland is responsible for creating and implementing the Awareness Raising strand and co-leading the Victim Care strand of the Initiative. In January 2008, Ireland hosted a G6 meeting to compare the success of previous awareness raising campaigns. Ireland is designing a proposal for a shared campaign to raise awareness and discourage demand for services of victims of sexual exploitation that will be rolled out in 2008 in all six G6 countries.

The Minister for Justice has proposed an amendment to the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Bill 2007 that would make it illegal for persons to purchase sexual services from known trafficking victims.

-- H. Required of Posts in EU countries and posts in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong: As part of the new criteria added to the TVPA's minimum standards by the 2005 TVPRA, what measures has the government taken during the reporting period to reduce the participation in international child sex tourism by nationals of the country?

Although Irish officials do not consider international child sex tourism to be a major problem among Irish citizens, they have provisions under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act to prosecute any Irish resident for child sex tourism. This same provision is also part of the pending Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Bill 2007.

-- I. Required of posts in countries that have contributed over 100 troops to international peacekeeping efforts: What measures has the government adopted to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking or exploit victims of such trafficking?

Ireland's military Code of Conduct for soldiers on peacekeeping missions states that personnel deploying overseas should not exploit the people, especially women and children, and that Defense Forces should not use the services of prostitutes. The Department of Defense (DOD) has several training courses that focus on human rights. These courses include modules that address human trafficking and sexual exploitation. All Irish troops attend these courses in preparation for overseas peacekeeping missions. For example, DOD's "Sexual Exploitation & Abuse" awareness program covers what action soldiers should take if they come into direct contact with potential trafficking victims or who have knowledge of suspicious activity that may indicate human trafficking is taking place in the Area of Operation or its periphery. This training also emphasizes the prohibition of direct involvement by Irish soldiers on peacekeeping missions in sexual exploitation and abuse exploitation of trafficking victims. The DOD's child protection module addresses protection of child soldiers.

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15. (U) The number of hours spent compiling this report by embassy employees is as follows:

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POL/ECON Chief Theodore Pierce, FS-02 - 30 hours

POL/ECON Officer Jennifer Danover, FS-04 - 120 hours

POL/ECON OMS Anne Marie Witkowski, FS-06 - 5 hours

POL/ECON Specialist, Peter Glennon, FSN-10 - 10 hours

CONS Chief Danny Toma, FS-02 - 1 hour

FOLEY